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Vol VI No 136

16 July 1981

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CARICOM MEETING ENDS; AGREEMENTS ANNOUNCED

FL131615 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 11 Jul 81

[By Mohamed Hamaludin]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 11 Jul (CANA)--The 19th conference of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) Council of Ministers ended here ahead of schedule last night without any decision on a high-level report by a group of distinguished Caribbean scholars on the future of the 8-year-old integration movement. The ministers agreed instead to a timetable which would allow for continuing study of the document almost up to the year-end, probably climaxing in a heads-of-government meeting. It was decided that national task forces should be given up to the end of next month (August) to complete their study of the report, after which a working party drawn from all member states would meet by the end of October, and then a special council meeting would take place around the end of November.

The announcement was made at a press conference here today by chairman of the meeting, Montserrat's Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands and Housing Franklin Margetson, and CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King.

It is not for us to say whether it will be convenient for the heads of government to convene this year; it is our hope that it will take place, Minister Margetson stated.

The council should have continued meeting today for a third day but, according to Secretary General King, the expected protracted discussions on the report of the experts did not take place. It had been "over-ambitious" to expect substantive discussions at the meeting, he said.

It was announced further that Secretary General King, a Barbadian economist who joined the Guyana-based regional secretariat 2 years ago, has been asked by the council to stay on for a further 2 years when his current term of office expires in October. The council amended its rules to enable its chairman to retain his position as council chairman until the next meeting, rather than having to relinquish it at the end of the current meeting, as in the past. This will ensure that there is some political continuity as far as the working of the secretariat is concerned in follow-up matters...Mr Margetson explained. Secretary General King added that the secretariat had proposed such a change several meetings ago and when it was put to this conference it was unanimously adopted. "It is often more effective if a political figure intervenes in some of the sensitive matters which arise between meetings," he said.

The United States is to be asked to give the CARICOM region single-country treatment (as though the region were one country) for purposes of exports there under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Under the present arrangement, each CARICOM state is treated individually; thus the region as a whole does not benefit as fully as possible under the GSP.

Secretary General King indicated also that the council expressed concern that Grenada had been excluded by the United States and Britain from their aid to the region's hurricane-ravaged banana industry.

MULTIPARTY MEETING MAKES NATIONWIDE CALL

PY151324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 14 Jul 81

["Text" of nationwide call released tonight at end of a multiparty meeting called by the Radical Civic Union]

[Text] The National Accord, although it has its origin in the political parties, is an effort which is made throughout all the Argentine communities above any party, religious, economic, social and cultural differences.

It looks at the country as a whole and through its people it tries to end arguments about occasional or permanent differences in order to find an Argentine solution which may put an end to our decline and may safeguard the dignity of man.

The time has come for what is universal to prevail over what is partial, what is national over the regional, what is common over what is sectorial. It is, therefore, an effort to organize a citizens' solidarity which may provide expressive, clear and integral support to a long-desired national solution.

Thus, we are looking for a demonstration which is indispensable for us: that that solidarity really exists within the Argentine people capable of being mobilized to seek solutions which are still needed and awaited.

It does not aim at the past. It comes from the present and seeks to shape an Argentine future.

Therefore, regardless of its universal nature, this call is not unconditional, it is not neutral, it is indefinite. It is a declaration of democracy for democracy. The solidarity which is demanded seeks to guarantee a future which may be consistent with the ideals of the Argentine nation: ideals which may elevate the national personality, which may affirm freedom, justice and all human rights, ideals which may guarantee a political stability where these principles are permanently respected.

Within a framework of desperation, anguish, needs, fears and insecurity; aggravated by the worst economic and social crisis in the country's history, this call offers the solidarity of the Argentines as the first element of the solution.

This is a brilliant contribution, destitute of any stinginess. No one will be first and no one will be last. There will be only two protagonists, as there will be only two consignees: the Argentine citizen and the nation, as belonging to all.

Therefore, the call is not limited to political parties, which here only play the inevitable role of transmitters, orientators and executors of public opinion, because with them, the mobilization of the general will is not completed, because in addition to or beyond the objectives of the parties, there are the desires, ideas and interests which complete the overall desire of the group and the national awareness.

With this idea, there will be a call to all those who cooperate one way or another with the achievement of national objectives.

An open convention must be sought in each Argentine city to reiterate, peacefully, and with solidarity and hope, that the people want to know what is going on and to assume the historical role which cannot be delegated.

In this manner we have begun the transitional stage toward democracy, the objective of our untransferable and irrevocable decision. We are doing so under the slogan of the Argentine episcopate: national reconciliation.

DISAGREEMENTS IN NEW PARTY CAUSE RESIGNATIONS

PY151356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1947 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA)--Disagreement on positions regarding the attitude to be adopted on the call that the Radicals made has unleashed a serious crisis in the recently created National Party of the Center [Partido Nacional del Centro--PNC], which is headed by Alberto Constantini, and this has caused the resignation of two members of its leadership.

The secretary of the PNC and delegate for the federal capital, Luis Suarez Herter; and the delegate for Buenos Aires Province, Pablo Gonzalez Bergez, have submitted their resignations after a serious argument with other leaders of the party over the call that the Radical Civic Union [UCR] has made.

Gonzalez headed the supporters of the group that wishes to seek agreement with other political organizations, while Emilio Hardoy headed the supporters of the other group that rejects any type of agreement that includes Justicialism.

The Executive Board of the PNC favors the position supported by Hardoy, thus causing the resignations of Gonzalez and Suarez.

In his letter of resignation, Gonzalez recalls that the PNC emerged as a party that "has put intolerance to one side," asserting that "all the political parties have common duties to carry out what cannot be postponed" and at the same time coming out in favor "of a new San Nicolas accord."

Moreover, he warned that when the time for action came, the Executive Board came out against those principles "apprehensive of any type of contact with those who do not have the same ideas that we presumably have" and at the same time supporting "a curious democracy for democrats."

Gonzalez maintains that the PNC now appears as a party "that is struggling to line up with those who expect everything from power" and that the position of the Executive Board presupposes "that it wishes the de facto power remain for an unlimited period of time."

He asserts that "what should be a democratic party of the center, with an up-to-date vision of the country, is becoming, even for the time being, a rightist group that is doing everything it can to maintain an era that is dead."

On his part, Suarez, in his letter of resignation and referring to the disagreement that has been unleashed within the Executive Board, states that "there is an intention to demonstrate in an unfruitful debate the impossibility of being able to talk with rival political leaders, having termed them as crooks and cheats;" therefore, "I am speechless and grieved about such blindness."

As a consequence of the crisis, a declaration that Gonzalez drafted was not approved.

The document stated that "what is still unaccountably called the process for national reorganization has now become, in the light of evident facts, after a moment of illusion, and during 5 years of errors and arrogance from those administering it, the process for the decay of the nation."

ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ON COMMANDERS MEETING

PY151904 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text of communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the army commander in chief in La Paz on 15 July]

[Text] In his capacity as commander in chief of the army, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa presided over a meeting of commanders of large and small units and of military institutions on Tuesday, 14 July, thus culminating the tour he made last week of the garrisons of the interior.

At that meeting held in Cochabamba issues of a strictly military nature related to aspects concerning organization, planning and implementation of routine programs were discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS FLORES INJURED ACCIDENTALLY

PY141224 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1656 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (TELAM)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has explained that peasant leader Genaro Flores, arrested by security forces, is receiving medical care and it is possible that he will be taken to one of the best health centers of the world to aid his recovery.

This explanation has been issued in view of the remarks of the Amnesty International envoy to the effect that paramilitary groups are carrying out arrests and summary executions. Genaro Flores had been shot when State Security Services (SES) were carrying out a dragnet in one of the popular neighborhoods of La Paz.

The Foreign Ministry report stated that Genaro Flores was unfortunately wounded unintentionally by police officers and not paramilitary elements when he was trying to escape and that he has received and is still receiving effective medical care at a reputable hospital. It added that the International Red Cross has been contacted to provide specialized treatment for Flores at one of the best health centers of the world and that the decision will be made very soon.

OFFICER ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY151951 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Col Ariel Coca, former La Paz Air Force School commander, has been arrested on charges of drug trafficking. According to reports from the United States, Colonel Coca used to send large amounts of cocaine hydrochloride to New York. His assistant, 2d Lt (Johnny Mamani Sepulveda), was in charge of carrying the cocaine to the U.S. market.

UDP LEADER GALLARDO LOZADA REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY151842 Paris AFP in Spanish 0555 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jul (AFP)--Family sources have reported here that a high-ranking leader of the opposition Democratic and Popular Unity Front (UDP), Col (ret) Samuel Gallardo Lozada, was arrested this morning by agents of the state's security forces.

Gallardo, who also occupied a post on the National Board of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR), is very closely linked to UDP leader Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is currently in exile.

Government authorities neither confirmed nor denied the arrest of the political leader.

PINOCHET ON TERRORISM, ECONOMY, OTHER ISSUES

PY151235 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 81

[By Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Excerpt] President Pinochet today reaffirmed that there will be no political opening because the government does not accept it. He made this statement to a group of journalists accredited to Government House with whom he met this morning to discuss several national and international matters.

The chief of state emphasized: [Recorded passage indistinct]. This was his answer to a question about a meeting recently held in (?Jaguen) by the so-called hard- and soft-liners. President Pinochet termed this meeting [words indistinct].

The president said that "for the communists Chile is a tactical target and that is why they have been attacking us for the past 8 years and will continue to do so."

He added that "if we were to do what some people want and go back to the obsolete political system, you can rest assured that in less than 3 years our position would be worse than ever."

About the Neltume affair, near Valdivia, the president showed the journalists evidence of the discovery of camps and documents which have permitted the identification of some of the extremists. According to this information, machetes, shovels, foodstuffs, backpacks, tents and clothes have also been found in these camps. The evidence indicates that the extremists believe that their degree of training allows them to conduct actions against the air force, for example. It was also established that the equipment is first class and French-made.

Further on the chief of state said that the training camps had been used to train people who would later engage in urban and rural guerrilla activities. He reported that the actions of these individuals, among whom were foreigners, [words indistinct] had been detected by local settlers who (?felt suspicious) about persons dressed as (?CONAL) workers.

In the economic field, his excellency stated that there is no denying that the world is in the midst of a recession and it is obvious that Chile must feel its consequences. The important thing, he said, is that this recession must not affect us seriously and in order to prevent this certain measures are already being studied.

He went on to say that there is a slight recession in the country, but our economic system will allow us to cope with it because our economy is strong. On the whole, he added, we are moving forward [words indistinct] our reserves in U.S. dollars surpass the amount of currency circulating in the country.

Pinochet announced that Finance Minister de Castro will address the nation soon to report on the status of the public (?debt). We must be confident and have faith, Pinochet said, because the current economic system is better than the preceding one.

His excellency also told the journalists that a law prohibiting the publication of terrorism-related news on the first page will be issued soon. Then these reports will be published on the last page of the newspapers.

He confirmed that there are no plans to (?sell) CODELCO [Copper Corporation], the post office or the state bank because these are state enterprises and the state must carry out its subsidiary role [words indistinct] deficit.

With regard to the pope's mediation, the president said that there have been no new proposals. "We have been very straightforward, we received a proposal and we accepted it only because of the high moral and spiritual standing of its author."

Pinochet said that General Gordon will not leave his post and that the organization--meaning the CNI [National Intelligence Center]--is being permanently reorganized and adjusted to prevailing circumstances.

He went on to stress the success of the new social welfare system which has registered more than 600,000 members in less than 2 months since its implementation [words indistinct].

As for politics, he said: "I want to make it perfectly clear, the government does not want a political opening."

President Pinochet said that in view of the current depression of the world sugar market it would be unwise to sell [name indistinct] because it would cause the state a terrible loss. For the time being [words indistinct] but it must continue producing and not stop.

About the National Union Coordinating Board, he said that this board [words indistinct] cover for the Communist Party.

He concluded by stating his satisfaction over the recent decision the (?ADEPA) [expansion unknown] made in Venezuela, designating Chile as host of the Pan-American Games in 1987. The chief of state emphasized that this is a challenge to Chile's sporting abilities, fully proven at other international contests which have taken place in Chile.

BLOCKED FRG SUBS REPORTEDLY WANTED BY DENMARK

PI090342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Jul (AFP)--The Chilean Navy and the ambassador to the FRG, Vasco Costa, today termed as speculation the report that Denmark would purchase the two submarines that have been built in FRG shipyards for Chile, it was stated here.

The newspaper EL MERCURIO, in its Friday issue, writes that the Chilean Navy has declined to comment on the agency reports regarding the case; only indicating through a source that it would not release any type of declaration unless there is an official notice of a diplomatic nature regarding the matter.

The Chilean ambassador to the FRG, who was interviewed over the telephone, indicated that the embassy, as such, has not received official notification from the government or the German authorities. Neither has it received notification from the firm that is building the two submarines, which are for the navy.

He indicated that speculation is common regarding this matter. From what I know, everything remains the same. The embassy has not been informed to the contrary, he emphasized.

He also indicated that the agency report does not indicate whether Germany has suspended the sale; it only indicates that Denmark is interested in buying.

According to agency reports from Copenhagen, it seems that Denmark wants to purchase the submarines intended for Chile. The submarines are stuck in German shipyards due to the numerous protests over the sale of weapons to that South American country.

TURBAY SPEECH AT COLOMBIAN AMBASSADORS MEETING

PA150212 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay at meeting of Colombian ambassadors and consuls in Central American, Caribbean countries and the United States at Bolivarian Society offices in Bogota--live]

[Text] Mr Foreign Minister, cabinet ministers, former Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, high military commanders, ambassadors, charges d'affaires, consuls and distinguished officials:

This meeting, which has been convened at the right time, responds to a well-defined goal and a policy which has been a source of concern for Colombia, at least during my administration.

We worked initially with former Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas in drafting a policy, which I called a policy of new dimensions. Its precise purpose was to analyze the situation in the Caribbean and Central America, which since the early days of my administration we have regarded as a focal point of potential trouble for our countries.

We held several discussions with the Carter administration in regard to this policy. During the meetings of presidents of the Andean countries--proposed on several occasions by the Colombian president--we also reviewed and discussed theses that have been put into documents that now are part of the annals guiding the subregion's foreign policy.

Upon becoming foreign minister, Minister Lemos Simonds showed the same intense interest in delving deeply into the mysterious Caribbean and establishing a more cordial, open and resolute policy of rapprochement. Obviously, these relations had previously been characterized by a degree of efficiency. The previous administration had a roving ambassador and the country became involved--albeit in a modest proportion according to its economic possibilities--in the work of developing the Caribbean through the regional bank.

However, this was obviously a weak contact with the Caribbean and Central America and not an attempt to maintain and strengthen these relations and to make Colombia's policy of rapprochement a priority task.

Insofar as the Caribbean is concerned, we have been faced with the painful truism that, although the area is very close to us, most Colombians know very little about it. One can say, like the poet, that it is as near and as remote as heaven. It is very close to our coasts, but few Colombians can even given the name of the islands that [words indistinct].

We also know that this area is plagued by deep social, economic and political tensions and that it is a real melting pot of various exotic races which speak a variety of languages. All these factors, however, do not detract from the Caribbean's importance from a geopolitical viewpoint for countries which, like Colombia and Venezuela, have much to do with that region.

Whatever happens in Central America or the Antilles will necessarily have a repercussion in our countries. That is why I believe that, simultaneously with the policy of reviewing circumstances in the Caribbean, we must also review the connections we must establish between this policy and Venezuela's policy in order to make the best contribution to the solution of problems and to cooperate with a region which definitely needs the resolute and unconditional support of the countries which can give this support.

Obviously, Venezuela and Mexico have already entered a bit more actively into the Caribbean and have been able to render services which I would call very effective. In these times of energy crisis when many economies are seriously affected, those suffering most are those with relatively less development like the Caribbean nations.

Venezuela and Mexico decided to implement a policy to supply--not to all, but to some Caribbean and Central American countries--the indispensable crude to operate their energy systems and to permit them to face the fiscal difficulties that they had been experiencing because of the increasing price of oil. The contribution that Mexico and Venezuela are making to the Caribbean and Central American regions is estimated at some \$600 million. It is truly a large amount.

Mexico and Venezuela have made joint investments in various countries in the region. I understand that Venezuela plans to set up a sugar mill in the Dominican Republic and that Mexico is thinking of establishing a paper factory in Nicaragua. In conclusion, this is a very effective economic support.

We cannot try to compete with the United States insofar as support that can be given to the depressed Caribbean and Central American regions. This leading Western power is in a position to supply most of the [word indistinct] and the indispensable elements so that these people will avoid anarchy.

In the face of this deplorable situation of misery and ignorance faced by the former colonies and the situation of disorder, anarchy, protest and changes in Central America; a very intelligent policy has been carried out. It is the policy of Cuba which has taken advantage of all these factors of unrest to penetrate skillfully, seeking allies in each of the neighboring islands and countries. [words indistinct] a policy against the democratic system blaming it for the situations occurring in the area. It is obvious that the Caribbean and much less the Central American regions are not characterized by a long democratic tradition. Many countries are just approaching the exercise of freedom. Many of them became independent recently and are taking their initial steps in the concert of nations. Nobody can deny, however, how important it is for us, for the security of the hemisphere and for the security of the United States, to have the Caribbean become a democratic area. The situation of the nations of the Caribbean is essential. We have repeatedly stated that we don't want to see them unexpectedly converted into Balkan states, which were a primary source of unrest and of all kinds of difficulties during World War I.

Therefore, in a situation of conflict or anarchy, a power may very well control the Caribbean islands and this could result in tremendous difficulties.

For this reason, a clear understanding of the Caribbean and good relations with these islands must be advocated. Good relations with Central America must be coordinated. It must be guaranteed that this policy is being carried out without any conditions, any imperialist interests or any desires for domination or leadership.

I attribute much importance to what is to be accomplished during this meeting. This is a work-study meeting. After a general debate, you will probably divide yourselves into committees to study different aspects and will show us where and how we can contribute to regional interests.

From a more pragmatic viewpoint, the Caribbean can be a great market for Colombian products and we can become natural suppliers. However, we can also offer cooperation in many other areas such as in public administration, training of workers, public finance control, and certain areas of legislation which are very important. They want and need this help. We can help them in telecommunications. We can also render services which although not as important dollar wise as those given by Venezuela, Mexico and the United States, are indispensable for public administration in countries that want to have a republican organization.

I also see that we cannot allow the Caribbean to fall into anarchy because such a state would not allow the various democratic alternatives of government. If the government of any democratic country has problems and the people no longer like it, well, the logical thing to happen is what has been occurring: The other parties, alternatives of government, will increase their possibilities for gaining control of the country's destiny.

To be very fair, I do not see many of these alternatives in the Caribbean. I see a newly born democracy and against it, there is the other alternative; the option sponsored by the Cuban Government, the totalitarian and Marxist one which has nothing in common with what we are defending. To me, democracy is like the Catholic Church: unique and indivisible. Therefore, we must help when something happens to a democracy elsewhere. We must try to solve the problem without violating the principle of nonintervention. I see great possibilities for a policy that can be coordinated with others. [words indistinct] our policy is not exclusive. We do not want to carry out a policy in opposition to or in rivalry with that of the United States, Mexico or Venezuela. What we want is to have our own definite position regarding the Caribbean. We want to know how we can participate and offer our decided contribution. We also want to study with the area countries what we can do to prevent unrest, the export of revolution and the desire to destroy institutions from reaching our own beaches and catching us unaware.

We must study this area or region and this policy not only regarding from the standpoint of what we can do to help but also from what we can do to preserve our territorial integrity at any given time in order to save ourselves from any plot which--supported by any extracontinental power--may cause us difficulties.

As you see, this is a very important matter for Colombia and this government wants to give it all the importance it deserves.

I deplore that the Carter administration did not last longer because I have documents from President Carter and the State Department which clearly show their clear agreement with the ideas that Colombia had regarding the need to change the terms of international cooperation.

The inter-American system was born under very different circumstances. The dangers that we now have were not present then. We were not facing the possible destruction of our democratic system because of economic problems in the region. The cooperation then was political and legal [words indistinct].

If you study the instruments and mechanisms of the inter-American system carefully, you will find that it is more devoted to political and legal aspects: the defense of very old principles such as nonintervention, self-determination of the people, peaceful solutions and the obligatory jurisdiction of The Hague Convention.

The inter-American system probably advanced most when the Rio de Janeiro Treaty prescribed collective action and defense to prevent an arms buildup which was also of much concern in that time.

It seems that [words indistinct] positions would have been forgotten now but the truth is that despite the fact that an attack against any of the signatories of the treaty can be considered as an attack against all the other nations and that the state that was attacked can claim the support of the others which can help it until the consultative body meets, (?there is no reason) for an arms buildup to prosper on the continent.

I don't think our America has ever been more armed than today. We cannot deny that Cuba has reached high armament levels and that it is an arms supplier to revolutionary groups and to certain regions. We cannot deny that other countries, including the Central American nations, are spending their scant resources on weapons. Our neighboring countries are doing the same. The only country which is still relatively unarmed is Colombia. Of course, we believe that we are right and that justice is on our side. We don't have expansionist aims. In this matter however, it is not enough to have expansionist aims but one must also be in a position to defend the national sovereignty so as not to run the risk of being offended or humiliated. My government has also been concerned, without exceeding our fiscal possibilities, about improving the country's defense and its deterrent force. We will never be an aggressor but must be in a position to prevent our borders from being violated or our rights disregarded.

I want you to discuss and analyze this policy which is very important and then, under the skillful leadership of the foreign minister, make your recommendations that will help the Foreign Ministry and the Presidency of the Republic to handle a very difficult situation in a tormented world... [break in transmission].

GOVERNMENT INAUGURATES COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

PA120118 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Correspondent Victor Jimenez' report on 11 July satellite service inaugural ceremony at Choconta with recorded excerpts of President Turbay Ayala's speech]

[Excerpts] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today presided over the ceremony at the Choconta satellite station, inaugurating this important project with a capacity of 960 circuits and 2 television channels.

At Choconta the president spoke with King Juan Carlos of Spain and Italian President Alessandro Pertini. The Colombian and Italian chiefs of state spoke for some 4 minutes. The president was accompanied by several cabinet ministers.

The satellite has 960 circuits which can receive the same number of international television broadcasts and 960 telephone calls. It will improve telephone, telex and broadcasting service by satellite. It will operate with the Intelsat Satellite Series 5. This sophisticated equipment allows the doubling of communications. The satellite is 36,000 km above the earth. This allows Colombians to use two international color television channels. With this project Colombia has become the top Latin American nation in communications.

President Turbay Ayala said:

[Begin recording in progress] ... a project of this magnitude, importance and far-reaching effects, as described by the president of TELECOM [National Telecommunications Enterprise] and the communications minister. It would be useless to try to repeat what they have said, and they have said it better than I could have. They have explained the meaning of this new Colombian opening to the world and to its own territory through a rural telephone system.

I am not in favor of change for the sake of change. The word continuity is feared by many Colombians. They say that governments should not practice continuity. On the contrary, I said that my regime would continue many projects of previous administrations which I believed essential and would begin others. Today I do not regret having continued the electric power and telecommunications, petroleum or engineering projects begun by the previous administration. These projects were finished through continuity and persistence. We continued them, not thinking of the credit that would be given to the president that began them, but how they would serve the country.

I am pleased to know that our countrymen in Leticia and in the San Andres archipelago are for the first time hearing these broadcasts directly, and that they have joined the great Colombian public that has the right to be quickly informed on national and international affairs.

The right to information is a sacred right which should not be denied to any region of our country and it has been our intention to insure all Colombians the right to be quickly informed. Therefore, the plan for television and telephone stations mentioned by the communications minister and the TELECOM president are viewed with great satisfaction by this administration.

When we can share national events with our countrymen from Mitu, San Vicente del Caguán, Acandí and Leguizamo and, in brief, with all the border regions; and when we can share our joys, sorrows and the events of government with them; we shall be much more satisfied at having improved the standard of living in those regions.

Perhaps in no other field has technology advanced as much as in communications. To our joy and satisfaction, we have not remained behind. We are in a favored spot in communications matters in Latin America. When our satellite was placed in orbit, Colombia was placed in the forefront in communications.

To work for the country without selfishness, to work for continuity and to advance projects of this importance has been one of my great goals. To see one of them successfully completed, such as this one, gives me the greatest satisfaction. Thanks. [applause]
[end recording]

Communications Minister Antonio Abello Roca in his speech announced the expansion of the second network in December 1981. It will have the same levels of broadcasting, quality and program schedules as Network 1 but will have more commercial potential. He also referred to the statutes promulgated by his predecessor, Melo Guevara, and said that these will not remain constant and will be studied in the future.

The inaugurated station has all the necessary technical equipment to receive and send communications through the new Series 5 satellite built to use two kinds of polarization which go from right to left. In this way Intelsat 4's 12,000 telephone circuits will be doubled in Intelsat 5 to 24,000 circuits.

PRESIDENT TURBAY TO VISIT BRAZIL 31 AUG-6 SEP

PY160342 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2305 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 15 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The Colombian president, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, will visit Brazil between 31 August and 6 September, official sources reported today.

The Colombian leader will return the official visit that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo made to Bogota at the beginning of last March.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry released tonight the agenda of activities that Turbay Ayala will carry out in Brazil, including those in Brasilia and the states of Amazonas, which borders on Colombia; and Sao Paulo, the principal industrial center of this country.

The president and his entourage will arrive in Manaus, the capital of Amazonas 3,400 km northeast of here, on 31 August and the following day will hold two rounds of talks before signing documents concerning their meeting, the reports added.

The Colombian head of state will go to Sao Paulo on 3 September to have contacts with the state authorities and business representatives and also to visit the installations of the principal Brazilian aircraft factory and an aerospace technology center.

His return to Bogota is scheduled for 6 September.

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY PARTICIPATION IN SINAI FORCE

PY152327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 15 Jul (AFP)--During a 2-day visit, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali found a positive reaction to the possible participation of Uruguay in a peacekeeping force in the Sinai. Ghali revealed that he had made a formal request to Uruguay to symbolically participate in a peacekeeping force to enforce compliance of the Camp David accord.

In a news conference shortly before embarking for Buenos Aires this morning, Ghali said that all Uruguayan authorities were receptive to his propositions and promised to study them carefully.

Uruguay was the first stopover in a tour Ghali is making through Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama to talk to governments of all these countries about their possible contribution to peace efforts in the Middle East.

DEFENSE MINISTER RAVENNA PLANS TO LEAVE OFFICE

PY151944 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Walter Ravenna wants to leave public office by 1 September. He has conveyed his desire to the president and the junta commanders.

Walter Ravenna talked to El Espectador and also referred to the dialogue between the armed forces and the political parties. He labeled the meetings as auspicious and said that they should continue. He emphasized his optimism about these contacts and that they will continue in a constructive and positive manner.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLITICAL BAN, NEW PRESIDENT

PY151841 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad told El Espectador today that the prohibition of political party activity will not be lifted overnight, but that it will be carried out gradually without a set deadline.

He also said that the time for the designation of the new president has not yet been approved. He added that the time for this is getting close and several dates have been discussed but there is still nothing definite.

NAVY COMMANDER INVIDIO SAYS TALKS TO CONTINUE

PY150327 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Jul (TELAM)--Noting the positions of the most important parties in Uruguay (the Blanco and Colorado) toward the gradual democratization plan proposed by the armed forces, the navy commander in chief, Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio, today gave assurances that the political dialogue will continue.

Invidio confirmed that the new Uruguayan president, who will take office on 1 September replacing Aparicio Mendez, will be designated in the first half of August by the Council of State, which includes militarymen and civilians.

Even though the name of the future president of Uruguay has not been leaked, trustworthy sources indicated that it is highly probable that it will be Lt Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez, who was army commander during 1978-79.

BELIZEPRICE BLAMES GUATEMALA FOR FAILURE OF TALKS

FL151314 Bridgetown CANA in English 1257 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 15 Jul (CANA-REUTER)--Talks on Belize's independence in New York last week failed because Guatemala wanted to establish military bases on Belize's territory, Belize Prime Minister George Price said last night. The negotiations between Britain, Belize and Guatemala were aimed at treaties based on points of agreement reached last March to end Guatemala's long-standing claim to the British colony.

Mr Price said the Guatemalans wanted to set up naval facilities on the Sapodilla cays, part of two clusters of islands in the Caribbean which Guatemala would be allowed to use under the deal. He told a press conference that his government had strenuously objected in New York to any Guatemalan military installations on the cays. He said Belize was intent on proceeding to independence this year and wished to cooperate with Guatemala in trade, agriculture and other matters.

CARICOM HEALTH MINISTERS HOLD 3-DAY MEETING

FL142016 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 14 Jul (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) health ministers today began a 3-day meeting in Belize focusing on the region's moves to improve its primary health care.

Speaking at the opening session, CARICOM secretary-general Dr Kurleigh King noted that the meeting was taking place at a time when the Caribbean was the focus of international attention. He referred to last weekend's meeting in Nassau of the foreign ministers of Mexico, the United States, Canada and Venezuela that discussed a coordinated approach to development aid for the region. Dr King said it was apparently the intention of the four countries to consult the beneficiaries in due course. "CARICOM member states will no doubt want to prepare among themselves for a coordinated response," he added.

In his address, the Belize minister of health, Assad Shoman, spoke of the "unjust" world economic order and said developing states must unite in the struggle to produce a more just system. A conscious people united together can never be defeated, Mr Shoman said... [punctuation as received] Also speaking at the opening session was the director of the Panamerican health organization, Dr Hector Acuna.

COSTA RICANICARAGUAN OPPOSITION LEADER SEEKS ASYLUM

PA151945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that Nicaraguan Fernando Chamorro Rappacciolo, leader of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party--which is not recognized by the Socialist International--has asked the Costa Rican Government for asylum after secretly leaving his country. Chamorro Rappaccioli, who said he "participated in a clandestine armed front" to fight against the Sandinist government, justified his request for asylum on the basis that he is "being politically persecuted" and that he "fears for his life." "Because I didn't want to be enslaved by the Marxism which the Sandinist regime wants to impose," Chamorro Rappaccioli indicated, "I was alerted by two government officials who practically kidnapped me on Saturday and brought me by plane to some place in Costa Rica."

Chamorro Rappaccioli explained that he had been working clandestinely in an internal front which "includes sectors of the people who are unhappy about the course of the Sandinist revolution." He indicated that the objective of this front is also "to seek aid in Latin America to achieve the true freedom and revolution that Nicaragua desires so much, without any type of subjugation."

He said that "the process of dialogue between the Sandinists and the opposition is now on the decline," and he added that a peaceful solution is difficult. He announced that "an armed struggle is a possibility that we might be forced to carry out."

In this connection, he said that other opposition Nicaraguan leaders "might choose exile due to the climate of persecution that exists in the country."

He said that "along with other exiles," he will "make known in Latin America the cause of the final liberation of Nicaragua."

14 NEW POSTS TO BE INSTALLED ON NORTHERN BORDER

PA140442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides today announced the installation soon of 14 new posts along the northern border of the country to further guarantee the inviolability of our territory.

These posts will permit the civil and rural guards to provide permanent patrols throughout the border and to attend to the complaints of the residents in the area.

Minister Carmona Benavides said the necessary food and equipment is now being obtained as well as the necessary personnel for these posts.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE LINES--Up to April 1981, the Costa Rican Electricity Institute had installed 176,498 telephone lines and it plans to install 20,500 more by April 1982, in addition to providing service to the rural sectors. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

STATION SAYS DEFENSE MINISTER TO BE CANDIDATE

PA151505 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia may be the presidential candidate of the National Conciliation Party, PCN, the party of all the dictatorships. In a report issued in Washington, it is indicated that Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo, harsh critic of the Christian Democrats, has not ruled out the possibility of being a presidential candidate in the March elections.

It has been learned from U.S. State Department sources that Colonel Garcia will be nominated by the PCN. Garcia's plans include a visit to various U.S. cities where he will meet with businessmen, administration officials and U.S. military officers.

U.S. POSITION ON FUTURE ELECTIONS CRITICIZED

PA152253 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 81 p 9

[Editorial: "The Cures Prescribed by Officious Healers"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. State Department's big idea is "to hold elections," and for a constituent assembly no less, as if there were various alternatives to a just constitutional regime. In other words, it wants the Salvadorans to vote, and this includes all political parties, including criminal groups, and it wants then to begin the task of drafting a "constitution" amid the terrible confusion which exists today.

Something as important as establishing the basic mechanisms to put the affairs of the Salvadorans in order can only be achieved under conditions that allow careful thought and analysis, and it should be done by persons with an outstanding moral and intellectual capacity. The constitutional legislator is the real "father of the country" because he must seek real justice, rising above political passions and personal interests.

In all fairness, North Americans have a deep seated faith in electoral systems. But they have never been compelled to draft "constitutions" in the midst of a war or while their country is criminally attacked by foreign powers.

The exercise of power is not legalized by elections but by following the law and moral precepts. The electoral system is to choose rulers and this is why we must call for elections when they help to bring about peace and not when they help to confuse or destroy.

PEASANT SAYS PLANES FROM NICARAGUA AID REBELS

PA160357 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Summary] Joaquin Rosales, a peasant kidnapped by terrorists from his land in Usulután, reports that he was taken to guerrilla camps from which he managed to escape.

He reports: "An airplane flew over the camp every day at dawn and dropped weapons over the Jiquilisco Islands."

Rosales reported that after his kidnapping the guerrillas forced him to march several hours and they then boarded a launch that took them to some islands known as Maitas and Las Cruces in Jiquilisco Bay.

Rosales also reported: "Several young men are being held against their will and are compelled to work under the surveillance of 'bearded men.'" He also claims that he was compelled to fish for the terrorists "who have installed several camps in which there are also women."

Rosales says that according to various comments he heard, "the airplane comes from Nicaragua."

It has also been revealed that several peasants have reported the presence of "a mysterious launch which prowls the Tassajera mouth in Jaltepeque Estuary. The launch appears every afternoon at 1800 with several men in olive drab aboard. The men carry submachineguns."

REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES, GUERRILLA CONFLICT

FMLN Has One-Third of Country

PA152259 Paris AFP in Spanish 1819 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jul (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) reported here today that with their 13 permanent war fronts and liberated zones, one-third of the Salvadoran territory is controlled by the insurgents of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN).

It also said that an alliance between the honest and progressive sector of the Salvadoran Army and the FMLN will have to emerge in El Salvador as the way to stop the genocide in that Central American country.

It affirmed that in 10 of the 14 Salvadoran departments "the popular forces have consolidated positions and in 5 departments there are zones under political-military control."

The FMLN, for its part, said that "the closed and militaristic position of the Salvadoran junta and the Reagan administration gives us no other option for the time being but to intensify our liberation war at all levels."

The FMLN expressed its opposition here to hold any dialogue or to support any mediation with the Salvadoran Government junta. "We will abstain from promoting such initiatives in the near future," it stressed.

Terrorists Nearly Eliminated

PA151930 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Dozens of orphan children have been picked up by the army during cleanup operations on the San Vicente Volcano, according to nearby residents. According to the reports, the so-called cleanup operations which the army usually conducts continue to be conducted around San Vicente Volcano. It has been reported that each outbreak of terrorism is weaker than the last, and it is felt that the terrorists have practically been eliminated from the volcano.

Army Repels 3 Attacks

PA151655 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The army has repelled three attacks by extremist groups at Jocoaitique, La Libertad and Texistepeque, forcing them to flee with an undetermined number of casualties, according to local authorities.

The first incident occurred in the town of Jocoaitique, San Miguel Department, where some 50 extremists gathered in the downtown area and tried to harangue residents but were repelled by the civilian patrol and by National Guard agents who arrived just in time.

A military patrol en route from San Diego to La Libertad was attacked in the San Jose neighborhood of that area [as published] by a large number of terrorists who were repelled by security force agents.

A military patrol was fired on near Texistepeque, on the Metapan-Santa Ana Road. Military troops went into action and confronted the attackers, who fled toward Cutumay-Camones Canton, where heavy firing went on. After the clash, the extremists retreated with an undetermined number of casualties, the authorities disclosed.

Military sources said yesterday that the combing operation against the insurgency continues on a nationwide level, especially in the areas where, traditionally, there have been more signs of violence in the last 2 years. We were told that military troops are constantly patrolling the roads, cities and forest areas where the terrorists presumably hide.

Clashes in Arcatao, Heramon

PA151745 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Jul 81

[War Bulletin No 27 issued by the northern front of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front]

[Text] This war bulletin was issued in Chalatenango. The genocidal army has launched a gigantic offensive against Arcatao and Heramon Hill. Heavy fighting has been underway at Heramon Hill since 6 July amid the thundering noise of 500-lb bombs and the smoke caused by air attacks and intense artillery shelling. The heroic combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are keeping their positions on the hill, defeating the soldiers of the enemy infantry of the 4th Brigade of El Paraiso and two companies of the (Black Cat) Brigade, which were brought to Nueva Trinidad in 30 helicopter flights.

In the early hours of the fighting on 8 July, we inflicted three casualties on the enemy, who retreated along the banks of the Sampul and San Jose de la Cruz Rivers. The enemy subsequently retreated to Nueva Trinidad. We had no casualties.

Meanwhile, in Las Vueltas, National Guardsmen and the paramilitary members who were taken prisoners confessed that the civilians who were with them at the moment of the attack were paramilitary members and their relatives. They said that they use the civilian population, mainly women and children, as shields when they walk in the streets.

The paramilitary members who were captured affirmed that they said they wanted to surrender because they didn't want to fight any more and because they had four women and five children with them. They added that when a 65-year-old woman and another woman stepped out of a house to surrender, a guardsman machinegunned them in the back, also killing a child and wounding two more.

Another guardsman told the people's court that he did not want to belong to that organization any more because they were being forced to kill innocent people. For this reason, they [as heard] promised never to have anything to do with the National Guard again.

In the same week, this court decided to turn over these prisoners to the Red Cross and the church because they were found innocent of crimes against the people. They were turned over to these organizations together with their wives and children. The prisoners expressed appreciation for the medical care and the good treatment they received from the people's forces. On a later occasion we will issue the names of those who were released.

In the trenches of combat, [signed] General Staff of the Northern Front of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front [as heard]

Guerrillas Ambush Army Convoy

PA160253 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front War Bulletin--read by unidentified speaker]

[Text] On Friday, 10 July, our forces ambushed the government forces in Playa de Piedra canton on the Pan American Highway. Our forces had taken their positions at 0530 and the plan of action was the following: a direct attack with three explosions and lateral attacks with one explosion on each side. The enemy's convoy formed by 3 trucks and a bus carrying approximately 150 soldiers showed up at about 0630. The operation did not go as planned because the explosions did not hit the targets. Immediately after the explosions our forces attacked the enemy with rifles at a distance of approximately 15 meters. The attack lasted approximately 15 minutes. One of the enemy's trucks was set on fire and the enemy suffered 20 casualties. Our forces withdrew in an orderly manner without any casualties.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death; we will win.

Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front.

If Vietnam can win El Salvador will win.

Bulletin From Guazapa

PA152155 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[War bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa Hill sector, issued on 10 July]

[Text] On 9 July 1981 at 0600, we conducted an annihilating ambush against the enemy. A guerrilla squad under Companero (Cho's) command carried out the operation on the Suchitoto to San Martin road.

At 0615, an armored vehicle penetrated our sector and was blown up by two mines and grenades from a RPG-2 grenade launcher. The explosions knocked the vehicle into a ditch, causing many enemy casualties. The rest of the troops managed to open fire with .30 caliber machineguns. After a short clash our compañeros retreated. The enemy wounded one of our people, but he is already out of danger.

On 7, 8, 9, 10 July, the puppet army concentrated 200 men in the town of Tenancingo as well as in the town of Guadalupe, where it placed large caliber artillery with which it has intensively shelled the following places: Atacualpa, San Antonio and Rosario Perico. The enemy has also landed troops in Cotapayo canton and heavy clashes have ensued. The number of casualties has not yet been determined.

On 10 July, a helicopter gunship bombed and machinegunned San Antonio canton without causing any casualties among our forces.

The first promotion of officers in the Commander Federico Military Training School, established somewhere in the heroic Guazapa Hill, took place on Sunday, 5 July.

The first great assembly of the people's power was held on 4 July in the zone of Palo Grande. Decisions were made which will further consolidate the people's political power in the liberated zones.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

Issued in Guazapa Hill at 1800 on 10 July. FMLN Information and Press Commission, Guazapa Hill Sector

Modesto Ramirez Bulletin

PA152305 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Undated Modesto Ramirez Central Front War Bulletin--read by unidentified speaker]

[Text] At 0800 on Tuesday 30 June, our forces set up barricades in downtown San Salvador, interrupting traffic for a couple of hours. After seizing pistols from persons intercepted at the barricades, our forces withdrew in an orderly manner.

At 0600 on Thursday, 2 July, a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, squad, momentarily occupied the town of Ayutuxtepeque, 4 km north of San Salvador. The FMLN squad launched a frontal assault on the police headquarters with machineguns and hand grenades. The mayor's office was also attacked by our forces. The number of casualties among the enemy could not be confirmed.

On Sunday, 5 July, a guerrilla command executed Luis Alberto Aguilar, a henchman of the political police in the heroic town of San Marcos.

On Wednesday 8 July, three groups of sappers sabotaged the telephone lines which supply the industrial zone along Army Boulevard, the eastern bus terminal and Ilopango Airport.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

If Vietnam won, El Salvador will win.

NEW 'SQUAD' ANNOUNCES ANTICRIME CAMPAIGN

PA151920 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] "Commander Paq of the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Squad" announced yesterday over the phone the decision to fight the extreme left and begin a new struggle against the underworld. The unidentified commander said that this new kind of war against criminals--thieves, murderers, assailants, extortionists and swindlers--will not stop, because they are endangering the republic.

According to the announcement, the war on crime has begun with what is called "operation solidarity," including the total cleansing of the capital of criminals. He said this decision was made by the "Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Squad" because the authorities were doing nothing about it.

In this connection, many crimes of all kinds have been committed in the past few weeks. Many incidents have occurred near the "Isidro Menendez" judicial center. Although some details are not known, these have included constant abuse, attacks and offenses against married and single women near the governmental center, where educational and professional centers need more protection.

GUATEMALAFOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ON BELIZE TALKS

PA141810 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has issued an important announcement regarding the results of the round of negotiations on Belize that took place in New York during the first days of July. The announcement notes that the talks between Guatemala and the United Kingdom, with the participation of Belize, were renewed at the ministerial level in New York. The talks are about a treaty, or treaties, based on the understandings reached in London on 11 March this year.

Although no final agreement was reached during the New York conversations, the atmosphere among the representatives of the countries present was very cordial. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reports that in New York the ministers agreed that the channels of communications between the participating governments must be maintained and that efforts must be made to open new channels.

The ideas discussed recently in the framework of the basis of understanding will be examined more carefully, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has stated. The delegations discussed areas of cooperation: for example, cooperation in agricultural research and development, energy use, technological development and other fields that could be considered in a spirit of mutual cooperation and trust.

At the New York meeting, which took place from 6 to 10 July, the ministers of Guatemala, Belize and the United Kingdom reaffirmed and confirmed their desire to promote and safeguard peace in the region, their efforts to increase understanding and the respect that has been created at this and at previous negotiations to bring an end to the differences between Guatemala and Great Britain over the territory of Belize.

The delegations at the meeting were presided over by the foreign minister of Guatemala, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and the prime minister of Belize.

This was the result of the latest round, which has secured agreements believed to be of great importance, especially regarding a climate of good understanding.

MINISTER COMPLAINS ABOUT MEXICAN MIGRANT POLICY

PA151502 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemalan Defense Minister Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez said that, fortunately, we are courageous and for this reason the electoral process will rely on determined Guatemalans who are devoted to participating in the democratic process prescribed by our constitution [words indistinct] national army.

The defense minister said that Mexico is taking advantage of the Guatemalan farm laborers, expelling them whenever it wants. He added that Mexico has taken advantage of Guatemalan migrants who enter that country seeking work but that now the authorities are arresting them and expelling them.

He stated that the Defense Ministry knows nothing about the alleged exodus of many Guatemalans to Mexico. He said that he could not say if they were Guatemalan refugees or not.

Guevara Rodriguez added that he does not [as heard] think they are migrant workers who go to Mexico periodically but who are now being detained and are being subjected to biased propaganda and then expelled from the country.

In any case, he noted, this case is under the jurisdiction of other authorities such as immigration, the embassy, and the consulate. First the truth must be established about this matter of the alleged Guatemalan peasants who are illegally crossing the border into Mexico.

LEGISLATOR NOTES NEED FOR CIVIL DEFENSE LAW

PA150437 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Jorge (Molina) Lopez, president of the congress, who explained that he experienced Thursday's tragic incidents in Zone 15 because he lives in that sector, has said that citizens must be prepared for these kinds of conflicts.

He noted that the people must be prepared to assume the right attitude when clashes occur between government security forces and guerrilla groups. He said that he now realizes that the people are not prepared to cope with these incidents.

(Molina) Lopez said that a civil defense law should be enacted. The citizens should receive instruction so that they adopt a positive attitude when faced with such confrontations. He added that the people must be taught to help the authorities and taught not to crowd together so that innocent people will not be injured.

The congress president noted that nobody has taken the time to train the citizens to cope with earthquakes. He said that neighbors crowd together, thus impeding the action of the government security forces.

The congress president said that the security forces should be headed by capable people in order to prevent kidnappings and to capture those responsible for such crimes.

Regarding the appearance of guerrilla groups in the capital, he said that the Guatemalans should not be surprised by the urban guerrillas' operations because there have been guerrilla movements before.

(Molina) Lopez noted that if necessary, congress will enact a civil defense law but that the initiative could come from the Labor Ministry through the Social Welfare Institute. He added that congress will back this request.

FORMER POLICE CHIEF ACCUSES DETECTIVE CORPS

PA090216 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Manuel Valiente Tellez, former [as heard] chief of the detective corps of the national police, has accused the members of that institution of killing 4 of his relatives and 27 agents of his private police agency, called Los Vigilantes.

[Begin recording] The detective corps is now directed by well-known criminals, such as third in command Virgilio (Uriel) Ortega. As an officer of what was known at the time as [word indistinct] of the national police, this man kidnapped Carlos Herrera (Gorion). On another occasion he kidnapped another person and held him hostage, for which he has been tried.

When I was chief of police, the brother of Pedro Garcia Arrendondo [identity unknown], called Santiago Garcia Arrendondo, has a record of being the head of a criminal band, yet now he is no less than the inspector of a police department.

Here are 27 cards with the names of people murdered by the detective corps. One of them was my brother. I will not mention the name of the person who killed him because I have not confirmed it. All I know is that the person's nickname is Corporal Villatoro. I am determined to die here in Guatemala; I am not planning to leave. [end recording]

Valiente Tellez also accused the national police detectives of ambushing the funeral procession that buried his brother last Sunday on 7th Street and Railroad Avenue, in Zone 1. According to Valiente Tellez he did not attend the funeral because he had been warned about the ambush.

[Begin recording] I have friends among the detective corps and one of them called me anonymously. He clearly told me: Commander, I know how you fell, but I beg of you, do not go to the cemetery because they have prepared an ambush for you. With the bulletin released now by the chief of the detective corps, it is no longer a secret that they were responsible for my brother's death. [end recording]

PDC LEADER ON ISRAELI WEAPONS, OTHER ISSUES

PA101727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jul (AFP)--Vinicio Cerezo, leader of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (PDC), told EL NACIONAL here today that Israel has sold weapons to the Guatemalan Government which is committed to the anticommunist guerrillas who have killed thousands of civilians.

According to Cerezo, "the leftist guerrillas attack the army and the security organizations, but up to now we have no knowledge of guerrilla attacks against the civilian population. However, the rightwing groups have attacked democratic opposition parties that are not participating in this armed struggle."

"I believe that the extreme rightwing National Liberation Movement has great responsibility for the country's violence," Cerezo added.

The PDC leader also told EL NACIONAL that "if the United States would decide to back, through weapons or any kind of aid, governments such as the Guatemalan without trying to promote a democratic process, it would be promoting a process of extreme polarization in the country."

"We are trying to do everything possible to obtain a peaceful solution. If this is not achieved, the radicalization of all the Guatemalan political sectors would be on its way," Cerezo said.

According to the Guatemalan leader, any kind of military aid for Guatemala tends to polarize positions and prevents the democratization of this Central American nation.

According to Cerezo, "the Guatemalan isolation regarding Belize is due to an erroneous foreign policy" of the government.

The PDC leader noted that there are radical sectors which are advocating a civil war in Guatemala.

To Cerezo, the only way to achieve the pacification and democratization of Guatemala is to create a great multiparty political center that guarantees the understanding among all sectors of the country.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT WILL PROTEST NICARAGUAN TORTURES

PA141410 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The Honduran Government will file a formal protest in connection with the torture of two Honduran citizens accused [by Nicaragua] of being spies for the armed forces of Honduras. This is what [Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary] Col Cesar Elvir Sierra has stated.

[Begin recording] [Sierra] The Honduran Government at the appropriate moment filed a protest because of the illegal arrest of two of our countrymen who were accused of being spies for the armed forces of Honduras. At that time it was noted that the Honduran Government [words indistinct]. So far, the Honduran Government has not received the evidence. We have received here a (?protest) document, but it does not present any evidence that these two fellow countrymen are guilty. And you have heard about the torture inflicted. Honduras will file a protest on this, because we believe that the rights of these citizens were violated [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Foreign Secretary, the fact that the two Hondurans who were involved in the problem with Nicaragua have been released indicates that not enough evidence was found to officially accuse them of [words indistinct].

[Answer] We understand that [words indistinct]. In these procedures that you see in Nicaragua [words indistinct] the fact they returned safe and sound.

[Question] Were these fellow countrymen linked to the Honduran Government?

[Answer] I have reiterated that this charge is false and that these fellow countrymen had no ties with our country's military forces. [end recording]

LIBERALS ELECT SUAZO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA142000 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1150 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Distributed by Inter-American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Liberal Party held internal elections throughout the country yesterday. According to the latest commentaries by experts on Honduran politics, this is the party that will win the coming 29 November elections.

The Liberal Party is divided into two factions: The Rodist Liberal Movement, which elected Roberto Suazo Cordoba as its presidential candidate, and the Popular Liberal Alliance, ALIPO, of the moderate left.

The Rodist Liberal Movement's triumph was overwhelming. After these elections, a huge rally of the Liberal Party is expected. According to experts, it will take place in the northern part of the country. This will further consolidate the triumph of the liberal party in the 29 November Honduran elections.

NICARAGUAFOREIGN MINISTRY TO AIR STAND ON DISPUTED CAYS

PA151358 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Our revolutionary government firmly upholds its position of regarding the possible ratification by the U.S. Senate of a treaty granting sovereignty to Colombia over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays as a violation of our sovereignty and a hostile act toward Nicaragua.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate has unanimously recommended the ratification of the treaty, on which the Senate will take a stand on a date that has not yet been determined.

Our revolutionary government cannot remain idle. Therefore, Acting Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco will hold a news conference today at 1000 to announce the revolutionary government's position and Nicaragua's reasons to demand sovereignty over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays.

Official Explains Stand

PA151903 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 15 Jul 81

[By Filadelfio Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States, Arturo Cruz, will be called in for consultations by the Sandinist government. The call comes after it was reported that a U.S. Senate Committee has recommended the ratification of a treaty considered here as "harmful to Nicaragua's sovereignty."

The information was provided today, Wednesday, by Acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco, who announced during a news conference that Ambassador Cruz will be arriving in Managua on 20 July.

Father Miguel d'Escoto, the country's foreign minister, is out of Managua holding a dialogue with Nicaraguan bishops on the tensions that exist between minister-priests and the church hierarchy.

Tinoco discussed the decision of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, which unanimously approved a resolution recommending ratification of the "Saccio-Vasquez-Carrizosa" treaty of 8 September 1972.

This treaty, which was signed by representatives of the governments of the United States and Colombia, acknowledges Colombia's "sovereignty over the cays of Quitasuenos, Roncador and Serrana," which Nicaragua claims as part of her continental shelf.

The Nicaraguan Government also claims that the cays are within the 200-mile territorial water limit. In Tinoco's opinion, the decision of the U.S. Senate Committee "expresses the political desire of the U.S. administration to continue attacking and harassing the Sandinist revolution."

The acting foreign minister said that the U.S. Senators, in making their recommendation to the Senate, which will meet in September, did not consider the law of the sea, the continental shelf or any other "legal aspects that favor Nicaragua."

"What the Senate subcommittee is doing is fulfilling the terms of a 'gentlemen's agreement' between the United States and Colombia, under which Colombia promised to charge Nicaragua with aiding national liberation movements." Tinoco said.

The U.S. pledged for its part, Tinoco said, to ratify the Colombian-U.S. treaty, which we consider to be "an act of hostility by the United States toward Nicaragua."

During the news conference, Tinoco presented to newsmen a new map of Nicaragua's continental shelf.

The acting foreign minister said that the map clearly shows the "great distances" that exist between the cays in dispute and the closest point of the Colombian coast. At the same time, he noted, the map clearly indicates how close the cays are to the Nicaraguan coast.

Moreover, Tinoco said, there is a "great abyss," some 4,500 to 5,000 meters deep, between Nicaragua and Colombia, separating the Nicaraguan continental shelf, which is more extensive, from the Colombian continental shelf, which is abruptly cut off by the abyss.

The acting foreign minister added that the fact that the Senate subcommittee has recommended ratification of the treaty does not mean that Nicaragua will recognize the "validity" of the instrument.

"It is an act of abuse by two distant countries that are distributing a continental shelf that does not belong to them," Tinoco said. He also disclosed that the Sandinist government is drafting a diplomatic note of protest to be presented to the U.S. Embassy in Managua.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON TO ATTEND 19 JUL CELEBRATIONS

PA160148 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] U.S. Congressman Mike {name indistinct} is expected to arrive in Nicaragua tomorrow, Wednesday. He was specially invited by the revolutionary government to attend the July celebrations.

Additionally, a delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party and government left Hanoi today to participate in the celebrations of the 2d and 20th anniversaries [of the revolutionary triumph and of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front].

Similarly, Foreign Ministry sources have reported that Claude Cheysson, foreign minister of France, has confirmed that he will attend. The French foreign minister will be accompanied by Alejandro Serrano Caldera, Nicaraguan ambassador to France.

GOVERNMENT'S RELEASE OF HONDURAN SPIES 'ERROR'

PA160247 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] A transnational news agency today issued a report which has pained the Nicaraguan revolutionary people and government. The report states that only a few hours after they were turned over to the authorities of their country, two Honduran citizens who were captured and convicted of the crime of espionage in our country and who were released as the result of a generous pardon granted by the revolutionary government, made defamatory, slanderous charges against Nicaraguan police authorities.

We are not going to repeat the absurd lies that those Honduran citizens told against Nicaraguan authorities. What we want to emphasize today is the error that was committed in releasing them.

Since they pleaded guilty to the crime for which they were arrested and it was fully demonstrated that they were guilty, and since the courts sentenced them and the Honduran authorities accepted their citizens' guilt, they should not have been released until they had served their sentences.

We have had enough negative experiences in this regard. We believe that it is time to heed the people's clamor when they call for an end to the revolutionary generosity that has been so freely granted to criminals and lawbreakers of all kinds and repaid in such a vile and traitorous manner.

Let the infamous deed of these Honduran citizens, who should have shown only gratitude toward the revolutionary government, serve as a final, stern lesson to us.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S. ASSESSED

PA160314 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jul 81 p 9, 28

[Article by Carlos Gironf: "Why Not Earn the Good Will of the Salvadorans First?"]

[Excerpts] Reports from Washington last weekend spoke of the apparent good results of the visit by the Salvadoran foreign minister who had requested the renewed support of the Reagan administration to the revolutionary junta government.

Apparently the foreign minister complained that the right continues to harass the civilians, the Christian Democrats, of the junta. The right tries to make their life miserable and wants them out of the government. This is what we gather from the news reports. In view of this, it seems that the foreign minister achieved his purpose, and obtained the promise that, if not Reagan himself, at least some of his high-ranking officials will reassert that the U.S. Government unconditionally supports the present Salvadoran rulers and that they will not allow things to change. Moreover, information obtained at the White House reveals that the activities of rightist groups could hamper the efforts of the government junta's president to implement structural reforms and could separate him from the military, "thereby exposing him to a coup." Is the information true? Or perhaps a better question: Have the concepts presented by the Salvadoran foreign minister been correctly interpreted? And one more question: Is someone trying to overthrow the junta and Duarte? No. As far as we know there are no plots to overthrow anyone. The intention is something else: an immediate halt to the sociopolitical and economic experiment in which our present rulers have involved us with the inspiration of the U.S. Government.

The foreign minister himself said that violence will decrease, or come to an end, when we see the results of the socioeconomic reforms implemented last year in March. This means that violence will last for some time, since we see no signs anywhere of the benefits of these reforms.

It has been said by good Salvadorans that the country's salvation does not depend on the United States, Germany, France or any other country. It depends right here on us who want our salvation.

The government's first task should be to obtain the approval and support of the sectors which are responsible for the economy and production. As long as we turn our backs on them, there is little or nothing that support from abroad can do because the country's situation will continue to get worse.

OPPOSITION PARTIES IN FORUM LIST NATIONAL CONCERNS

PA112318 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jul 81 p 6

[Joint declaration signed by the "coordinating commission of the democratic sectors" and issued by the opposition parties that are participating in the forum on national problems during a news conference held on Friday, 3 July]

[Text] Newsmen, we thank you for coming.

We have summoned you to express to our people, through you, our concern about certain attitudes that are aggravating the already critical situation in our nation.

A. As you all know, we are participating in the forum as we always have, representing the feeling of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people with a great patriotic spirit, with good will and with great flexibility, in the search for a solution to the problems of our fatherland.

The atmosphere within the forum has improved recently after the signing of the 19 points of concurrence. However, nationally the situation is very different. It is delicate and very different from the atmosphere existing within the forum, which is the atmosphere the people would like to see exist nationwide.

Harmful Attitudes

B. We feel that the following are very detrimental to our fatherland's present and future:

1. The lack of a favorable climate for the recovery of a severely damaged economy which is leading us to an intolerable dependence on foreign debt.
2. Biased and demagogic campaigns against political leaders of democratic organizations.
3. The status of independent labor unions.
4. The repression being experienced by sympathizers and members of political parties.
5. The ill-intended and dangerous campaign to link professional or productive associations in northern Nicaragua and political parties with counterrevolutionary gangs.
6. The serious problems being faced by producers, whose productive activities are being hindered by false charges of capital depletion and other accusations.
7. The attacks on the judicial branch.
8. The campaign against the right to life and in favor of the death penalty.
9. The law on nationality which is detrimental to Nicaraguans.
10. The radio frequency department circular which has prevented Radio Mi Prefe-ida, a radio station recently destroyed by mobs and rebuilt with the voluntary effort of the Nicaraguan people, from returning to the air 1 day before it was scheduled to do so.
11. The removal of the leaders of professional organizations.
12. The functioning and presence of an excessive number of internationalists.
13. The recent threats to LA PRENSA by manipulated mobs.
14. The attacks by armed groups that have affected the lives of innocent persons, including a 5-month infant girl.
15. The regrettable events at Zona Franca.
16. Certain cases of obstacles to immigration.

We Remain in the Forum

C. Yesterday, Thursday, we had another session of the forum in which we did not discuss the proposed points of concurrence, but instead decided to discuss almost all the problems that we have listed, in an attempt to bring home their seriousness to the other delegation.

D. It goes without saying that in the foregoing circumstances we have insisted that the atmosphere has surrounded, first the preparatory talks in April and May and later the forum itself, is not the most appropriate and represents a clear boycott of the talks by the sectors involved. [sentence as published]

E. We hereby reaffirm that we will continue to attend the forum sessions, but as always, we will remain alert to the national situation, the atmosphere prevailing in the forum and the efforts to improve it.

F. We believe that the forum should do all that is necessary to win the people's confidence in order that it may be considered a very helpful instrument rather than a tactical instrument of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

G. We hereby reaffirm our policy of civic struggle and our unrenounceable commitment to the construction of Nicaragua of a democratic, pluralist system that respects all freedoms and human rights.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER COMMENTS ON FORUM

PA160352 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Interview with Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, PSD, and coordinator of the evaluating committee of the national forum; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Montalvan] During yesterday's session held at the headquarters of one of the political parties, the Social Democratic Party demanded a complete evaluation of the results of the national forum because, according to information we have, several points of concurrence were signed, involving a clear commitment of compliance. So far, however, we have not seen the representatives of the government sector take a unified political stance to comply with them. The points of concurrence refer to pluralism, freedom, and the compliance with the government plan and the basic statute of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people. In actual practice, we observe some abuses against the freedom of expression and the freedom of labor organization. To give examples, we could mention the case of the Mi Preferida Radio Station which is still off the air, the case of LA PRENSA which was suspended for 48 hours, and other regrettable cases such as the aggression against the Christians at a mass offered by the Episcopal Conference at the Nazareno Church.

[Question] We have learned that an evaluating committee has been organized. Could you supply the names of the persons on that committee?

[Answer] Yes, the committee to evaluate the national forum on the part of the democratic sectors includes yours truly as coordinator, and Companeros Roberto Urros, Jaime Montealegre, Gilberto Cuadra, Jaime [name indistinct], and Alvin Goodrich. We are going to make an evaluation of the forum and submit our report early next week so that the democratic sectors can adopt a decision relating to the future of the national forum.

[Question] What can you tell us about an announced intensification of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. In your opinion must the 19 points of concurrence be taken into account for this to be possible?

[Answer] Definitely. We believe that the 19 points of concurrence of the democratic sector must be taken into account as they constitute agreements reached between the government sector, represented at the forum by the National Patriotic Front of the revolution and by the Sandinist front, and the democratic sectors.

We hope that when the talks on intensifying the revolutionary process come up, the goal will be to really benefit our people, our workers, our peasants through positive measures. Anything that benefits the people, the PSD will specifically support. If, on the other hand, there is a negative attitude that will violate the principles established in the government plan and the statutes of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people, we shall oppose any such measure with our traditional courage and determination.

RADIO, TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS TO BE EXPANDED

FL152250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Pedro Guelmes, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications, has announced that Cuba will spend a large amount of money in international radio broadcasting and communications during this 5-year period. He was speaking at the ministry's national plenum on the quality of services.

The report presented by Guelmes says that in the course of the 5-year period the (inter-sal standard B) station will expand to 22 international channels and the earth station linked to the Intersputnik system to more than 60. The document covers the administration of communications during the past year in a critical spirit, and reports on communications prospects for the 5-year period.

It was also learned that telephone services will be expanded in Havana City Province during these 5 years with the creation of the Alamar, San Miguel del Padron, Plaza, (Santanar) and Regla stations.

PEACE MOVEMENT CONGRATULATES NICARAGUANS

FL152155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has sent a congratulatory message on the second anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution. It expresses the most unrestricted solidarity with the brother country. On 19 July 1979 the Nicaraguan people, led by their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, ousted the infamous Somoza dictatorship, paving the way for a new historic era for the people along the road to their true and complete liberation.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ZANZIBAR

FL140044 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] A cooperation agreement was signed today in Havana by Isa Mohammed Suleiman, minister of information of the island of Zanzibar in Tanzania; and Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute [ICRT]. The Tanzanian information minister, who is also a member of the revolutionary party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, is in Cuba at the invitation of the ICRT, whose offices the distinguished guest visited recently.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH JAPANESE TRADE ENVOY

FL101120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Dr Saburo Okita, special representative of the Government of Japan for foreign economic relations. Various matters of an international economic nature as well as important aspects of trade between Japan and Cuba were discussed at the meeting in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

CIENFUEGOS ATTENDS FRENCH EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL151202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee, led the large number of high Cuban leaders who attended last night's reception hosted by the French ambassador on the occasion of one more anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

CPBA WANTS TO SEE GRENADA'S BISHOP ON PRESS BAN

FL151630 Bridgetown CANA in English 1503 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 15 Jul (CANA)--The Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association (CPBA) wants to meet with Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to discuss the recent banning by his government of the VOICE newspaper in St Georges and the time travel restriction placed on journalist Alister Hughes.

The VOICE was banned after its initial printing on the grounds that it had not complied with government requirements on newspaper publication. Mr Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government subsequently proclaimed a law banning the publication of new newspapers for a year until a media policy had been worked out.

Hughes, who is the secretary of the Caribbean Press Council, was prevented from leaving the country on the grounds that his income tax position was being investigated. Three other people, who like Hughes were involved in the publication of the VOICE, have since been detained for alleged connections with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

CPBA President Oliver Clarke in a cable to the Grenada prime minister said that the association interpreted the actions "as undemocratic and a violation of the rights of the Grenadian people to freedom of expression, and a denial of the right of movement to Hughes and others." The cable, the text of which has been released here, said: "Request you consider meeting with CPBA to discuss issues with view to possible solution."

Mr Clarke is the managing director of the GLEANER company here. The GLEANER was among five regional papers that had filed a human rights violation petition against Grenada before the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, following the 1979 closure of the TORCHLIGHT paper. Mr Clarke recently sent a message to the commission asking for urgent action on the matter.

DOMINICAGOVERNMENT DEPORTS BELGIAN INVOLVED IN COUP PLOT

FL152307 Bridgetown CANA in English 2248 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 15 Jul (CANA)--Dominica's Immigration Department today deported a 67-year-old Belgian whom police had picked up late last month in connection with an aborted attempt to topple the government of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

Roger Dermee, who had been teaching French at a secondary school, had both his work permit and residence status revoked, officials here said.

The immigration officials says that the Belgian had been put on a flight for the neighboring French Caribbean island of Martinique en route to Belgium.

GRENADAAID TO BE RECEIVED FROM BRITISH-BASED AGENCY

FL061937 Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 6 Jul (CANA)--Grenada's Agriculture Minister Unison Whiteman and Education Minister George Louison had a meeting with Luis Silva, Latin American program officer of the British-based anti poverty and humanitarian agency, "War on Want."

Government officials said that the discussions centered on the agency's financial assistance for a number of government projects here.

In wide-ranging discussions, Mr Silva gave the assurance that the organization would continue its financial support for Grenada's literacy campaign, youth for reconstruction program and the government-controlled food farm development scheme. Mr Silva also pledged 450,000 dollars (1 EC collar; 37 cents U.S.) for the capital and operating cost of six government-owned farms for the next 3 years.

War on Want is an independent agency founded in the early 1950's by British liberals and social-democrats to tackle world poverty, particularly in Third World countries. The agency concentrates on educational training for workers and peasants as well as health issues, unemployment, mass organizations, refugee problems and cooperation in agriculture.

JAMAICA

PAPER SCORES GOVERNMENT SILENCE ON GRENADA

FL131720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Jul (CANA)--The GLEANER newspaper, in a front page editorial, today called on the Jamaica Government to declare its stand on developments in another Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member state, Grenada.

It was the fourth GLEANER editorial on Grenada since the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop closed the VOICE newspaper after its single printing of 13 June and banned all new newspapers until a media policy was developed. The editorial also follows a Grenada travel ban on journalist Alister Hughes and last weekend's arrest of four owners of the VOICE for alleged involvement with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Hughes, also a part owner in the VOICE, was not allowed to leave the country on the grounds that his income tax position was under investigation.

In its editorial, the GLEANER said the weekend arrests on the "obviously false charge" of involvement with the CIA reminded of the "equally ridiculous charges" made against itself last year by communists and members of the People's National Party (PNP) left wing which was then in power. Added the paper: "In the meantime, our government and other governments of the Caribbean maintain their silence. In this matter, continued silence would suggest consent and approval of the Bishop outrages. We therefore call upon the Government of Jamaica to indicate its stand on the matter."

The paper noted that former Prime Minister Michael Manley had widely shown his support for the Bishop government, but as yet nothing had been heard from Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer. It said: "It is time for them to speak, and it's time for them to tell Mr Bishop that Jamaica will have to truck with his dictatorial tendencies in which he denies freedom to his citizens. For in our view, the denial of freedom in one Commonwealth Caribbean territory is a threat to freedom of citizens on other Caribbean territories. So let the Jamaican Government, and let the governments of the other Caribbean countries speak now. Bishop must be read a lesson in human rights."